

U.S. Government Printing Office
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
 September 30, 1997 and (Unaudited) 1996

1. ORGANIZATION:

The U.S. Government Printing Office (GPO) was established by the public printing and documents statutes of Title 44 of the U.S. Code. Congress enacted this legislation to provide to the Federal government an economic and efficient means for the production and procurement of congressional and agency printing and binding, and for the dissemination of information to the public. The Public Printer, appointed by the President of the United States with the advice and consent of the U.S. Senate, oversees the operations of GPO. GPO discharges its responsibilities through the operation of a Revolving Fund and congressional appropriations.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

A. Basis of Accounting

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are prepared on the accrual basis of accounting in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

B. Basis of Consolidation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements of GPO include the accounts of all funds under GPO control that have been established and are maintained to account for the resources of GPO. All significant intra-agency balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. Revenue and expense eliminations for the years ended September 30, 1997 and 1996, consisted of the following services.

	(Dollars in thousands)	
	1997	1996
Printing and reproduction	\$113,944	\$122,212
Data processing	2,878	2,029
Miscellaneous	3,418	1,692
Total	\$120,240	\$125,933

In addition to the above, there is an elimination within the In-house Printing Program of revenues and expenses for services and other internal transactions (e.g., internal-use forms, electronic repairs) provided to and by the In-house Printing Operations. This elimination was \$5,264,000 and \$4,402,000 for the years ended September 30, 1997 and 1996, respectively.

Also provided are consolidating and supplemental unaudited schedules that present GPO's financial position, results of operations, and cash flows by fund type and by program within each fund. GPO operations are financed through the operation of a Revolving Fund and a General Fund. Interfund transactions and balances are eliminated in consolidation.

Revolving Fund accounts are established by law to finance a continuing cycle of operations with receipts derived from operations. These accounts are used to finance two major GPO programs: Printing and Binding Operations and Sales of Publications Operations.

Printing and Binding Operations' accounts record transactions related to printing and binding, and distribution services. Sales of Publications Operations' accounts are used to record transactions related to the sales of publications and their distribution to the public.

General Fund accounts record financial transactions arising under annual congressional appropriations under two major programs: the Salaries and Expenses Appropriation and the Congressional Printing and Binding Appropriation.

The Salaries and Expenses Appropriation account records transactions for expenses incurred by the Superintendent of Documents for depository library distributions, international exchange distributions, other statutory distribution of publications, and for the cataloging and indexing of government publications.

The Congressional Printing and Binding Appropriation account is used to record printing

and binding performed for Congress and for printing and binding publications authorized by law to be distributed without charge to recipients.

To the extent feasible, general and administrative expenses have been allocated among the various expense categories based on the estimated level of effort associated with each program.

C. Revenue Recognition and Expended Appropriations

In-house Printing and Binding—By law, GPO must be reimbursed by the party requesting its services for all printing and binding work. Consequently, all Revolving Fund revenues from in-house printing and binding work (work not commercially procured) are recognized as the work is performed by GPO.

The fiscal year 1997 total GPO and in-house printing revenue includes \$12.8 million of revenue from unexpended appropriations in prior years. The \$12.8 million represents the recovery of costs of performing work for the Congress during fiscal years 1994 and 1995 totaling \$11.5 million, and for Depository Libraries during fiscal years 1994, 1995, and 1996 totaling \$1.3 million. These funds had been appropriated and obligated but were not billed and collected at that time due to a restriction on increasing GPO prices, as required by law.

Commercially Procured Printing and Binding—Revolving Fund revenues from commercially procured printing and binding are recognized on the date the contract requirements are fulfilled, which is generally the date of shipment by the commercial contractor to the requesting agency.

Distributing and Selling Publications—Revolving Fund revenues from distributing and selling publications are recognized when the publications have been shipped or when the services have been performed.

Appropriation Revenues—Appropriation revenues are recorded when the qualifying expenses are incurred. The amount of appropriations expended and the programs funded by appropriations are presented in Note 11A. Unexpended appropriations are recorded as a component of Equity of U.S. Government (see Note 11B).

Deferred Revenues—Deferred revenues result from the receipt of customer remittances for products or services that will be delivered or provided in the future. Deferred revenues are received from several sources which include: deferred subscription revenue, customer deposits—held on account, customer deposits—unfilled orders, and advanced billings to Federal agencies.

The deferred subscription revenue is received for products such as the *Congressional Record*, the *Federal Register*, and the *Commerce Business Daily*. Customer deposits—held on account represents amounts received from customers for deposit in pre-established accounts to provide the customer the convenience of sending periodic payments to pay for publications ordered, rather than remitting payments for every item ordered. These are used by bookdealers, and other customers who order on a frequent basis. The category, customer deposits—unfilled orders represents funds received for publications not available for immediate shipment. The revenue for these categories is recognized at the time the products (subscriptions, publications, etc.) are delivered.

Finally, advance billings to Federal agencies are advance payments made by agencies to cover the cost of producing large printing orders. This revenue is recognized as work is completed.

D. Funds with U.S. Treasury

Funds with U.S. Treasury represent all unexpended balances in GPO's accounts with the Department of the Treasury. A breakdown of items included in this balance as of September 30, 1997 and 1996 follows. In 1997, the U.S. General Accounting Office (GAO) defined restricted funds with U.S. Treasury for GPO as funds with U.S. Treasury held for customer deposit accounts and employees accrued salaries and annual leave and cannot be used other than for those specific purposes. GPO had restricted funds with U.S. Treasury of \$28.7 million and \$28.3 million at September 30, 1997 and 1996, respectively.

All appropriated funds were either expended or obligated at September 30, 1997 and 1996 (see Note 11). Obligated and unobligated appropriation balances are canceled after 5 years.

	(Dollars in thousands)	
	1997	1996
Revolving fund	\$106,114	\$89,132
Appropriations:		
1993	1,521	3,872
1994	4,181	12,808
1995	8,836	15,456
1996	10,030	35,028
1997	41,848	—
Total appropriations	66,416	67,164
On-hand and in-transit	625	784
Total	\$173,155	\$157,080

E. Inventories

Inventories of publications held for sale are valued at the lower of cost, using the weighted average cost method, or market, and are shown net of an allowance for surplus publications. The allowance for surplus publications is established for the estimated value of potentially obsolete or excess publications held in inventory.

Paper, materials, and supplies inventory includes the cost of production material (e.g., blank paper, spare parts, ink, and book cloth), as well as the cost of administrative-use supplies. This inventory is valued at the lower of cost, using the weighted moving average cost method, or market, net of an allowance for materials and supplies obsolescence. There is no provision for paper obsolescence due to the frequency of use. The components of inventories as of September 30, 1997 and 1996, are as follows.

	(Dollars in thousands)	
	1997	1996
Publications for sale	\$10,523	\$12,771
Allowance for surplus publications	(2,526)	(4,263)
Publication for sale, net	7,997	8,508
Paper	7,281	9,456
Materials and supplies	9,949	10,134
Allowance for obsolescence	(1,747)	(1,879)
Paper, materials, and supplies, net	15,483	17,711
Inventories, net	\$23,480	\$26,219

F. Property, Plant, and Equipment

Property and equipment purchases and additions are valued at cost. Printing equipment transferred to GPO from other Federal agencies is valued in accordance with JCP Regulation Number 26, *Government Printing and Binding Regulations*. This valuation approximates historical net cost.

Major alterations and renovations are capitalized while normal maintenance and repair costs are expensed as incurred.

Depreciation and amortization of property and equipment is calculated on a straight-line basis over their respective estimated useful lives. The range of estimated useful lives of GPO assets is as follows.

Category	Estimated Useful Life
Buildings and improvements	42 to 50 years
Plant machinery and equipment	5 to 20 years
Office machinery and equipment	5 years
Computer hardware	5 years
Computer software	3 years
Furniture and fixtures	5 years
Vehicles	3 to 6 years

Leasehold improvements are amortized over the lesser of their useful lives or lease terms.

G. Annual, Sick, and Other Types of Leave

Annual leave is accrued as a liability when earned, and the liability reduced when leave is used. Each year the annual leave liability is adjusted to reflect current pay rates. At September 30, 1997, the liability for accrued annual leave was \$11,270,000 compared with \$11,070,000 at September 30, 1996.

Sick leave and other types of non-vested leave are expensed when taken. There is no limit on the amount of sick leave that may be accumulated, and no payment is made for unused sick leave.

H. Accounting for Intra-agency Activities

Other Federal agencies make financial decisions and report certain financial matters on behalf of the entire Federal government, including matters in which individual agencies may be an indirect party. Federal agencies are required to

record or report only those financial matters for which they are directly responsible (GAO's *Policies and Procedures Manual for Guidance of Federal Agencies*, Title 2, "Accounting"). Financial matters maintained or reported by other Federal agencies in which GPO is indirectly involved include employee benefit plans (see Note 3) and certain legal situations (see Note 9C).

I. Statements of Cash Flows

The statements of cash flows identify cash receipts and payments and classify them into operating, investing, and financing activities. The disclosure of this information is intended to help assess the ability of GPO to generate funds from current operations, to identify financing acquired from outside sources, and to identify the major nonoperating (investing) uses of funds. For purposes of these statements, cash is considered to be Funds with U.S. Treasury, as defined in Note 2D.

J. Workers' Compensation Liability (WCL)

The WCL is the estimated liability for future compensation and medical benefits that GPO is or will be obligated to pay. GPO discounted the value of estimated future payments to reflect the time value of money and increased future payments for estimated cost of living adjustments and consumer price index increases. The probability of future payments were based on historical benefit payment patterns combined with current information related to individual benefit claims.

K. Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities, as well as the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the amount of revenues and expenses reported during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

L. Reclassification of Fiscal Year 1996 Balances

Certain reclassifications have been made to fiscal year 1996 balances to present them

consistently with the fiscal year 1997 financial statements.

3. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS:

GPO funds a portion of pension contributions for its employees under the Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS) and the Federal Employees Retirement System (FERS), and also makes payroll deductions from employees for their pension contribution. GPO is not required to disclose the unfunded pension liability and post-employment benefits relative to its employees as discussed in Note 3D below. The U.S. Office of Personnel Management is responsible for government-wide reporting of FERS and CSRS assets, accumulated plan benefits, and unfunded liabilities.

A. Civil Service Retirement System

The majority of GPO's employees were covered by the CSRS, a defined benefit plan, during fiscal years ending September 30, 1997 and 1996. Total GPO matching contributions (7.5 percent for *Congressional Record* indexers, investigators, and law officers, and 7 percent for all other employees covered under this plan) to CSRS for all eligible employees were approximately \$8.4 million and \$8.7 million for the years ended September 30, 1997 and 1996, respectively.

B. Federal Employees Retirement System

On January 1, 1987 the FERS, a defined contribution plan, commenced pursuant to Public Law 99-335. Employees hired after December 31, 1983 were automatically covered by FERS and Social Security, while employees hired prior to January 1, 1984, were able to choose between joining this plan or remaining in CSRS. Unlike CSRS, FERS offers the Federal Government's Thrift Savings Plan (TSP), which requires GPO to contribute 1 percent of an enrolled employee's base pay, and additionally to match voluntary employee contributions up to 4 percent of base pay.

For the years ended September 30, 1997 and 1996, total GPO (employer) contributions to FERS (16.9 percent for *Congressional Record* indexers, 24.3 percent for investigators and law

officers, and 11.4 percent for all other employees covered under this plan) were \$4.6 million and \$4.5 million, respectively. Additional contributions of GPO's share to the TSP for the years ended September 30, 1997 and 1996, totaled \$1.5 million in each year.

C. Social Security System

GPO also makes matching contributions to the Social Security Administration (SSA) under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA). For employees covered by FERS, GPO contributes matching amounts of 6.2 percent of gross pay (up to \$65,400) to SSA's Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI) Program. Additionally, GPO makes matching contributions for all employees of 1.45 percent of gross pay to SSA's Medicare Hospital Insurance Program. Payments to these programs for the years ended September 30, 1997 and 1996, totaled \$5.3 million and \$5.2 million, respectively.

D. Pension and Other Post-Employment Benefits Provided by Others

Statement of Federal Accounting Standards No. 5, Accounting for Liabilities of the Federal Government, requires federal agencies that follow Federal Accounting Standards to recognize their share of the "normal cost" of pension and other post-employment benefits provided by others. To the extent that normal cost exceeds current contribution, the standard requires recognizing additional expense offset by an imputed financing source revenue.

As a legislative branch agency, GPO has elected to prepare its financial statements on the basis of generally accepted accounting principles rather than federal accounting standards and accordingly has reflected only the current cost of these programs in its financial statements since OPM is responsible for funding the normal cost component.

4. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE:

Accounts receivable as of September 30, 1997 and 1996, consisted of the following.

	(Dollars in thousands)	
	1997	1996
Federal agencies:		
Unbilled completed work	\$107,445	\$100,222
Unbilled work in process	18,357	12,625
Billed completed work	16,400	42,674
Subtotal	142,202	155,521
Other receivables:		
The public	1,735	1,526
GPO employees	1,029	1,057
Subtotal	2,764	2,583
Total accounts receivable	144,966	158,104
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(1,815)	(1,848)
Total accounts receivable, net	\$143,151	\$156,256

The majority of GPO's accounts receivable are due from other Federal agencies. Unbilled completed work results from the delivery of goods or the performance of services for which bills have not been prepared. At September 30, 1997, this balance included: unbilled commercial printing of \$52.4 million; unbilled paper mill-to-customer agency shipments of \$875,000; finished work in the process of being billed of \$45.4 million; and finished work for which invoices have not been prepared of \$8.8 million.

Unbilled work in process represents the amount of work performed on customer orders as of September 30, 1997 and 1996, that by law must be reimbursed by GPO customers.

Employees' accounts receivable for fiscal year 1997 includes \$949,000 and \$80,000 owed by current and former employees, respectively, who were advanced annual and sick leave. Leave indebtedness for current employees will be repaid by these employees in biweekly installments or by other GPO employees on their behalf, through the donated leave program.

5. PROPERTY, PLANT, AND EQUIPMENT:

Property, plant, and equipment as of September 30, 1997 and 1996 consisted of the following.

	(Dollars in thousands)			
	Acquisition Value	Accumulated Depreciation & Amortization	1997 Net Book Value	1996 Net Book Value
Land	\$ 9,977	\$ —	\$ 9,977	\$ 9,977
Buildings	8,656	8,656	—	—
Building improvements	55,033	34,651	20,382	22,248
Leasehold improvements	1,267	929	338	336
Plant machinery and equipment	80,811	55,751	25,060	27,697
Office machinery and equipment	17,296	12,381	4,915	3,407
Computer software	12,999	5,538	7,461	3,440
Furniture and fixtures	2,623	880	1,743	1,812
Vehicles	3,276	2,815	461	446
Capital improvements in process	—	—	—	—
Software development in process	2,424	—	2,424	2,449
Total	\$194,362	\$121,601	\$72,761	\$71,812

6. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED EXPENSES:

Accounts payable and accrued expenses were composed of the following as of September 30, 1997 and 1996.

	(Dollars in thousands)	
	1997	1996
Accounts payable:		
Commercial printing	\$50,630	\$48,294
U.S. Government agencies	17,805	15,868
Other	6,512	6,583
Total accounts payable	74,947	70,745
Accrued salaries and wages	9,032	8,727
State and local payroll taxes	799	802
Total accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$84,778	\$80,274

7. DEFERRED REVENUE:

As of September 30, 1997 and 1996, deferred revenue consisted of the following.

	(Dollars in thousands)	
	1997	1996
Deferred subscription revenue	\$16,175	\$18,101
Customer deposits—held on accounts	7,883	7,725
Customer deposits—unfilled orders	1,433	2,813
Advanced billings to Federal agencies	3,989	8,655
Total	\$29,480	\$37,294

Customer deposits for printing and binding represent amounts received in advance from Federal agencies to cover future printing requirements. This is \$526,000 of the \$7.9 million from customer deposits held on accounts. At the time a customer cancels a subscription or closes a deposit account, the customer's unused account balance is refunded.

8. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ASSUMPTIONS FOR WORKERS' COMPENSATION LIABILITY (WCL):

Projected annual benefit payments have been discounted to present value using the Office of Management and Budget's economic assumptions for 10-year Treasury notes and bonds. Interest rate assumptions utilized for discounting purposes in 1997 were as follows: 1998, 6.24%; 1999, 5.82%; 2000, 5.60%; 2001, 5.45%; 2002 and thereafter, 5.40%.

Wage inflation factors (cost of living adjustment or COLA) and medical inflation factors (consumer price index medical or CPIm) were used to calculate the estimated future compensation and medical payments. Retention rates were developed using data provided by the Department of Labor to estimate the claims that would continue being paid in the future. The retention rate of 92.75% was applied to current claims in addition to future COLAs and CPIms. The COLAs and CPIms used in the calculation were:

	1998	1999	2000 and thereafter
COLA	2.4%	2.6%	2.5%
CPIm	4.0%	4.1%	4.1%

The future payments were estimated over the life expectancy of each claimant. The life expectancy rates were based on annuity tables prepared by the Internal Revenue Service and used to estimate the expected remaining life of federal retirees for determining reportable taxable pension benefits.

The WCL is approximately \$31.8 million and \$27.5 million at September 30, 1997 and 1996, respectively.

9. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES:

A. Operating Leases

As of September 30, 1997, GPO was committed to various non-cancelable operating leases primarily covering warehouse, office, and retail space. Some of these leases contain escalation clauses and renewal options. A schedule of future minimum rental payments required under operat-

ing leases by type, which have initial or remaining non-cancelable lease terms in excess of one year, follows.

Fiscal Year	(Dollars in thousands)			
	Warehouse	Office	Retail	Total
1998	\$2,260	\$ 434	\$240	\$2,934
1999	2,203	363	234	2,800
2000	1,576	248	211	2,035
2001	214	175	130	519
2002	—	115	53	168
2003 and beyond	—	—	—	—
Total minimum lease payments	\$6,253	\$1,335	\$868	\$8,456

Rent expenses for the years ended September 30, 1997 and 1996, were \$6,099,000 and \$6,550,000, respectively.

B. Commitments

Some of GPO's orders for goods and services have been placed, but have not been delivered at fiscal year-end. Total undelivered orders for all GPO activities were approximately \$111.5 million and \$108.6 million as of September 30, 1997 and 1996, respectively.

C. Contingencies

GPO is a party to various administrative proceedings, legal actions, and claims brought by or against it. In the opinion of GPO management and legal counsel, the ultimate resolution of these proceedings, actions, and claims will not materially affect the financial position or results of operations of GPO.

Occasionally, GPO may be the named party, but another agency may administer and litigate the case. Amounts to be paid under any decision, settlement, or award pertaining thereto may be funded by those agencies. In most cases, tort claims are administered and resolved by the U.S. Department of Justice, and any amounts necessary for resolution are obtained from a Special Judgment Fund maintained by the Department of the Treasury. Amounts paid from this fund on behalf of the GPO were \$131,000 and \$80,000 for the years ended September 30, 1997 and 1996, respectively, and are not reflected in the GPO's consolidated financial statements.

10. REVOLVING FUND:

A. Cumulative Results of Operations

Cumulative results of operations for the Revolving Fund include net operating results since its inception, reduced by funds returned to the Department of the Treasury by legislative rescissions, and by transfers to other Federal agencies.

B. Invested Capital

Invested Capital represents Federal government resources directly appropriated to GPO by Congress to invest in GPO assets, primarily: land, buildings, equipment, and working capital.

The Revolving Fund was established in 1953 with appropriated funds of \$33.8 million, and buildings and land with a fair market value of

\$415,000. Subsequently, Congress provided additional funding to GPO for working capital (\$58 million since 1953) and land and other improvements (\$17.5 million since 1971).

Increases to Invested Capital are also recorded when printing equipment is donated to GPO. Invested Capital is reduced over the useful life of the donated asset or when retired. The net book value of assets donated to GPO from other agencies was \$273,000 and \$349,000 in fiscal years ending September 30, 1997 and 1996, respectively.

GPO received \$12.9 million of Revolving Fund appropriations during the 1970's for an air-conditioning system which was recorded as Invested Capital. Invested Capital is reduced annually by \$444,000 to reflect the air-conditioning system's depreciation.

C. Summary of Revolving Fund Activity

Below is a summary of activity for the Revolving Fund portion of Equity of U.S. Government in fiscal years ending September 30, 1997 and 1996. See Note 11 for Appropriated Funds summary.

	Cumulative Results of Operations	(Dollars in thousands)	
		Invested Capital	Total Revolving Fund
Revolving Fund balance, September 30, 1995	\$108,012	\$101,208	\$209,220
Donated equipment, net (see Note 10)	—	(33)	(33)
Reclassification to transfer depreciation expense for air-conditioning system	—	(444)	(444)
Net loss for fiscal year ending September 30, 1996	(16,911)	—	(16,911)
Revolving Fund balance, September 30, 1996	91,101	100,731	191,832
Donated equipment, net (see Note 10)	—	(77)	(77)
Reclassification to transfer depreciation expense for air-conditioning system	—	(444)	(444)
Net income for fiscal year ending September 30, 1997	7,569	—	7,569
Revolving Fund balance, September 30, 1997	\$ 98,670	\$100,210	\$198,880

11. APPROPRIATED FUNDS:

A. Expended Appropriations

Total appropriations initially made available for fiscal years ending September 30, 1997 and 1996, were \$81,669,000 and \$83,770,000 for Congressional Printing and Binding, and \$29,077,000 and \$30,307,000 for Salaries and Expenses of the Superintendent of Documents, respectively.

Expended appropriations for program operations for the years ending September 30, 1997 and 1996, were as follows.

	(Dollars in thousands)	
	1997	1996
Congressional printing and binding:		
Congressional Record products	\$ 23,559	\$ 26,817
Miscellaneous publications and printing and binding	20,703	18,458
Hearings	15,400	11,178
Bills, resolutions, and amendments	10,138	11,279
Details to Congress	2,225	3,107
Other	10,517	11,567
Total congressional printing and binding	82,542	82,406
Salaries and expenses:		
Depository library distribution	23,986	27,119
Cataloging and indexing	3,112	3,186
By-law distribution	458	505
International exchange	340	528
Total salaries and expenses	27,896	31,338
Total expended appropriations	\$110,438	\$113,744
Reconciliation of expended appropriations to the consolidated statements of revenues and expenses:		
Total expended appropriations	\$110,438	\$113,744
Eliminations (Intra-agency)	(3,418)	(1,692)
Consolidated revenues from appropriations	\$107,020	\$112,052

B. Unexpended Appropriations

As of September 30, 1997, GPO had unexpended appropriations that were obligated for Salaries and Expenses and Congressional Printing and Binding services of \$21,916,000 and \$34,653,000, respectively. At September 30, 1996, these amounts were \$20,734,000 and \$42,973,000, respectively.

12. RELATED-PARTY TRANSACTIONS:

The Refectory Cafe, Ltd. (RCL), a non-profit corporation chartered in the District of Columbia in 1985, operated the GPO Cafeteria (Cafeteria) until November 18, 1994. The members of the Board of Directors of the RCL, who were appointed by a former Public Printer, were the current Public Printer, the former Deputy Public Printer, and one senior-level GPO manager.

From its incorporation through November 18, 1994, the Cafeteria sustained cumulative losses of approximately \$600,000. In fiscal year 1995, GPO paid approximately \$100,000 to satisfy the RCL's creditors, as the Cafeteria was unable to meet these obligations. In fiscal year ending September 30, 1997, GPO and Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, the RCL's Pension Plan trustee, settled with all vested former Cafeteria employees. After liquidation of the Pension, \$140,000 was deposited in the GPO Revolving Fund to offset GPO's expenditures in fiscal years 1995 and earlier.

13. CONCENTRATION OF CREDIT RISK:

The GPO's financial instruments, none of which are held for trading purposes, consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, and accounts payable at September 30, 1997 and 1996. The GPO estimates that the fair value of financial instruments at September 30, 1997 and 1996, to be carrying value. The GPO cash and cash equivalents are held by the U.S. Treasury; accounts receivable are primarily due from various U.S. Government agencies; and the accounts payable are primarily due to various commercial vendors.

14. MAJOR CUSTOMERS:

GPO's primary customers are Federal agencies. Revenues from those customers representing 10% or more of GPO's revenues are as follows.

	(Dollars in thousands)			
	1997		1996	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Department of Defense	\$156,618	20.8%	\$177,710	21.7%
Department of U.S. Treasury	\$88,024	11.7%	\$130,432	15.9%
Congress	\$75,368	10.0%	\$82,122	10.0%